The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1870. NO. 112.

FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian Struggle.

Further Accounts of Fighting at Various Points.

Many Prisoners Taken by the Germans at the Capture of the Chateau d'Un.

An Absurd Report of a Peace Settlement Between Bazaine and Bismark.

The Prussians Thought to be Making a Rapid Movement on Tours.

Favre's Answer to Bismark's Early Terms of Peace.

Another Imposing Republican Demonstration in London.

A Strong Revolutionary Feeling Among the Multitude.

FRANCE.

SEDAN—REPORTED.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The French garrison at Neu Brisach made a successful sortie on Saturday morning last. They killed and wounded 300, and took thirteen prisoners.

TOURS, Oct. 20.—Dispatches from various parts of France report a number of small engagements.

M. Dubost, a delegate from the Government of Paris to Tours, who started in a balloon at Bourg yesterday, brings news of another engagement near Paris. It began in the morning at Bonneuil-Sur-Marne, and lasted three hours. It was resumed in the afternoon, and terminated after three hours' hard fighting. The Prussians were finally driven back, with the loss of 1,500 killed and wounded. The Prussians who attacked in both actions were repulsed with heavy loss. The despatch from Bourg, which contains the above intelligence, does not give the date of the affair.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—On Tuesday, the 18th, a detachment of the Prussian army attacked the French at the Chateau D'Un, 45,000 strong. The French were defeated and driven back, and the town occupied by the Prussians. Many prisoners were taken by the Germans, whose loss was small.

FRANCO-PRUSSIAN ARMISTICE.

New York, Oct. 20.—A correspondent from Berlin, dated 9 o'clock last evening, says: "The terms of an armistice, and the conditions of peace on which it may have been agreed upon at the Prussian headquarters at Versailles, between the French Generals Trochu and Count Von Wellisen, Prussian Commander-in-Chief, are not known. The following are the conditions under which the capitulation was made: Marshal Bazaine signs a treaty of peace in behalf of France, and proceeds to Paris with the plenipotentiary of the Emperor Napoleon; Marshal Bazaine's army is to be disarmed, but to remain in Metz. Napoleon's son, the Prince Imperial, is to succeed the throne of France, and Marshal Bazaine is to be nominated Regent.

"The receipt of the terms of Metz, and the preliminary return of peace, has produced a tremendous excitement in this city. There is an intensity of feeling throughout all circles, particularly upon the Bourse, where, amongst other great business was transacted.

REPORT DISCREDITED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The reported capitulation of Metz is entirely discredited here.

MR. MORLEY'S DESPATCH CONCERNING A PEACE ARMISTICE—(Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Rumors were prevalent here of treaty negotiations going on with Bazaine for peace. The report was that Bazaine, at the head of a considerable Bazaine's army, with the resigned princes made at Sedan, will march on Paris to enforce the terms of the treaty.

RANDOLPH MORLEY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The following is a copy of the despatch received by Secretary Fish, dated London yesterday:

"The report that peace is arranged is much believed, but is not yet officially stated here.

(Signed) PRUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

"MORLEY."

said Paris without making battle with the French forces on the right bank of the Loire. The Prussians are still in peaceful occupation of Orleans. Strong bodies of French have left at Chateau D'Un, the Prussians nearly destroyed that town by fire. At Chateau d'Oest, where the Prussians surprised and cut to pieces 400 of them, they took revenge by exacting heavy contributions of money. The inhabitants paid the sum, largely as it was, within 48,000 francs. The Germans then evacuated the place, but threatened to return soon and collect the balance or burn the town.

TOURS, Oct. 20.—The movements of the enemy south of the Loire have been commenced on in the journals. Some fear that a major movement is in progress for the purpose of Tours. Assurances are given that the city will not leave until an attack is certain to be made.

FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.

TOULON, Oct. 19, via TURIN, Oct. 20.—Three regiments of infantry, Zouaves and Turcos, have arrived since Monday. Great numbers of horses and large quantities of war material have also been collected from the neighboring country. The troops were all fine, and in good order.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES.

LYONS, Oct. 19, via TURIN, Oct. 19.—Two deputations of Marseilles left here yesterday and one to-day for Tours, one to Bonneuil and the other to Tours. The latter delegation goes to request the presence of Garibaldi in the south of France.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 19, via TURIN, Oct. 20.—An immense patriotic manifestation was made to-day. Many thousands of citizens assembled in front of the Prefecture of the Department, and requested the Prefect to be reinstated as Administrator of the Department. The crowd at length dispersed without disorder.

GERMANY.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Despatches from Hamburg state that ten French ships of war are outside the Baltic. None are in sight of the mouth of the Elbe. Preparations to meet the French vessels have been made in the Weser.

GENEVA, Oct. 20.—Fleury has arrived at Lausanne, to arrange the private affairs of Louis Napoleon.

J. Pimmiat paper says: "In the absence of skilled men from their usual industry, Germany is a far larger loser than France by the war."

GREAT BRITAIN.

(Special Dispatch to The New York World.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Despite the efforts of the government to disguise the disastrous defeat of twenty thousand people marched to Palace Yard, last night, and organized an immense meeting to express sympathy with Republican France. Speakers violently denounced King William, and an allusion to the apathy of John Bright was received with cries of "Shame." Gladstone's government is universally condemned for its policy of promptness. A defensive alliance with France was advocated, and a resolution adopted calling on Parliament to abandon neutrality. Messrs. Odger, calling the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Louis of Hesse. It was declared that the sooner all the Kings and Queens were destroyed the better. The feeling manifested in all quarters of the city during the night was revolutionary and threatening, where an immense crowd, composed of the regular meeting, obeyed the invitation of Mr. Odger, and, after the usual "Marseillaise" chorus, with the intention of marching deputies to the Tuileries, which, however, the meeting opposed, by sent from the room. The other report under the chairmanship of Cattell, Murphy, and Cameron at the Union League Club, and resolved that, in case they shall without admission in the regular hall of the meeting, to retire and effect a separate organization. After having dissed resolution to the meeting claiming to be the only organization in the city, the Union League Club, and organized a meeting, which, by a party met in a hall in the same building. Hon. Reverdy Johnson was called to the chair, and, by Charles A. Seward, and passed unanimously, denouncing Napoleon and his opponents. Mr. Johnson, in a speech, said that the duty of Republicans was to aid, not to embarrass, the Government, to vote with the Democratic Democracy. A Committee was appointed to wait on the Government to interfere, by force, if necessary, to stop the battle. Mr. Johnson, in response to the presence of the police at Republican gatherings, said Sheridan, in command, was a Democrat, and a Connecting gentleman had expressed it as his belief that the Prussian Government that the New York Republicans would put the Prussian Minister out of the country.

At the meeting of the Straight Republicans a resolution was adopted to the effect that the National Committee to use greater efforts to promote the success of the Republican ticket. Hon. Delafield Smith and others objected to the resolution as an insult to the State Central Committee. Finally the resolution was referred to a committee, which reported a resolution to form a committee to confer with outside organizations. Finally the convention adjourned without nominating.

A Congressional Candidate Withdrawn.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Joseph Troy has withdrawn from the Congressional canvass in Brooklyn, leaving the field in the Second District clear for Kinsella, editor of the *Sun*.

An Out-and-Out Universalist.

SELMA, Ala., Oct. 20.—Turner, colored candidate of the Republican party in this district for Congress, is making a vigorous canvass on the platform of universal suffrage, universal amnesty, and repudiation of the national debt.

Ex-Governor Oglesby at Peoria.

PEORIA, Oct. 20.—Governor Oglesby addressed an immense audience at the Opera House tonight, on the political questions of the day. He denounced the Democratic party and the Governor made one of his best efforts. Hon. E. D. Baker also addressed the meeting.

Death of a Prominent Actor in the Canadian Rebellion of 1837.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 20.—Mr. Jesse Ketchum, one of the most prominent actors in the rebellion of 1837, died yesterday, aged 84.

The Buffalo Libel Suit.

BUFFALO, Oct. 20.—Judge Hall gave his decision in the libel suit against the *Commercial Advertiser*, after an hour and a half's deliberation, returned a verdict for the defendant.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Superfine, $4.87½@5.00. Corn—Mixed, 78@80c; yellow, 85@87½c. Oats—Mixed, 70@72½c. Hay—Prime, $27 choice, $28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; Prime, $20.50. Bulk meats—Loose, Sides, 12½c; Shoulders, 12½c. Bacon—Sides, 14½c; Shoulders, 12½c. Lard—Tierces, 14½@15c; keg, 16@17c. Sugar—Prime, 10c. Molasses—Prime new, 50c.

WHISKEY—Rectified, 92@93c.

GROCERIES—Coffee, 17c@21c.

CHICAGO—Flour dull; Superfine, $4.50@5.00; Corn—Mixed, 74@74½c; yellow, 75@76c; Oats, 60@62½c. Hay—Prime, $27 choice, $28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; Prime, $20.50. Bulk meats—Loose, Sides, 12½c; Shoulders, 12½c. Bacon—Sides, 14½c; Shoulders, 12½c. Lard—Tierces, 14½@15c; keg, 16@17c. Sugar—Prime, 10c. Molasses—Prime new, 50c.

WHISKEY—Rectified, 92@93c.

GROCERIES—Coffee, 17c@21c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—FLOUR—Dull; good family, $5.00@5.25. Corn—Mixed, 74@74½c; yellow, 75@76c. Oats—Mixed, 60@62½c. Hay—Prime, $27 choice, $28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; Prime, $20.50. Bulk meats—Loose, Sides, 12½c; Shoulders, 12½c. Bacon—Sides, 14½c; Shoulders, 12½c. Lard—Tierces, 14½@15c; keg, 16@17c. Sugar—Prime, 10c. Molasses—Prime new, 50c.

WHISKEY—Rectified, 92@93c.

GROCERIES—Coffee, 17c@21c.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—Beeves fairly active, and a shade higher; top quality, 6½@7c; ordinary to medium, 4@6½c; inferior, 3@3½c. Cows, fairly active, 2@3c.

Swine—Coming downward; supply good; sales at 11½@11½c; receipts, 1,000 head.

Sheep—Fair supply; slight advance; fair to choice, 4@4½c; receipts, 1,000 head; stock cheap, 3@3½c; receipts, 4,000 head.

Southern Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—Middling, 14½c; sales, 8,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; exports, coastwise, 800 bales; stock, 56,000 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 20.—Middling, 14c; sales, 1,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,000 bales; stock, 17,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 20.—Middling, 14½c; sales, 1,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,000 bales; stock, 37,000 bales.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 20.—Crude petroleum firmer; sales, 1,000 barrels at 2½c; 1,000 barrels at 2¾c; 1,000 barrels at 2¾c; 1,000 barrels at 2¾

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Published every morning, without exception, and delivered by carriers in this city at Twenty Cents per week. Single copies, Five Cents. Price to Newsdealers, Two Cents. Subscription price, delivered, Thirty-Five Cents per week. Parties ordering the paper left at their residences should give their name and that of their street and number. Subscription price, by mail, $10.00 per annum; $5.00 for six months; $2.50 for three months; $1.00 per month. Single copies, Five Cents. Postage, Ten Cents per week. Subscriptions may be sent by mail or express, at our risk, when not otherwise specially agreed for. Remittances should be made either by draft, express, Post-Office Money Order or registered letter, at our risk. Letters should be addressed to the Publishers, and not to individuals. Specimen copies will be sent free when desired. Advertisements should be left at the office of the publication, or at the Branch Offices, No. 51 Sixth Street, corner of Jefferson, and No. 1 Tribune Place. Advertisements may also be left with Messrs. Wm. Dean & Co., No. 186 Clark Street, and Messrs. Dearborn & Co., No. 95 Clark Street. Advertisements may be left for insertion in the Morning Edition at the Branch Offices until 9 o'clock p. m. Advertisements may be left for insertion in the Evening Edition at the Branch Offices until 4 o'clock p. m. Advertisements may be left for insertion in the Sunday Morning Edition at the Branch Offices until 7 o'clock p. m. Business Letters should be addressed, Publishers Tribune Company. Correspondence should be addressed, Editor Chicago Tribune. Communications intended for publication in the Morning Edition should be left at the Branch Offices before 9 o'clock p. m. Communications intended for publication in the Evening Edition should be left at the Branch Offices before 4 o'clock p. m. Communications intended for publication in the Sunday Morning Edition should be left at the Branch Offices before 7 o'clock p. m. Communications should be made either by draft, express, Post-Office Money Order or registered letter, at our risk. Letters should be addressed to the Publishers, and not to individuals. Specimen copies will be sent free when desired. Advertisements may be left for insertion in the Morning Edition at the Branch Offices until 9 o'clock p. m. Advertisements may be left for insertion in the Evening Edition at the Branch Offices until 4 o'clock p. m. Advertisements may be left for insertion in the Sunday Morning Edition at the Branch Offices until 7 o'clock p. m. Business Letters should be addressed, Publishers Tribune Company. Correspondence should be addressed, Editor Chicago Tribune. Communications intended for publication in the Morning Edition should be left at the Branch Offices before 9 o'clock p. m. Communications intended for publication in the Evening Edition should be left at the Branch Offices before 4 o'clock p. m. Communications intended for publication in the Sunday Morning Edition should be left at the Branch Offices before 7 o'clock p. m.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1870.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Representative in Congress for the State at Large, GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN.

For Congressman-at-Large, JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

For Congressman, Cook and Lake Counties, NEWTON BANGHAM.

For Congressman, Fifth District, ELMER WASHBURN and CASPAR SNYE.

REPUBLICAN CANVASS.

A joint canvass will commence at Sparta, Friday, October 21, when Hon. JOHN A. LOGAN, candidate for Congressman-at-Large, will speak as follows:

Sparta, Friday, October 21, p. m.

Chester, Friday, October 21, evening.

Jerseyville, Saturday, October 22, forenoon.

Carrollton, Saturday, October 22, p. m.

Hillsboro, Saturday, October 22, evening.

Vandalia, Monday, October 24, p. m.

Greenville, Tuesday, October 25, p. m.

Carlyle, Wednesday, October 26, p. m.

Mt. Vernon, Thursday, October 27, p. m.

Fairfield, Friday, October 28, p. m.

Mt. Carmel, Saturday, October 29, p. m.

Lawrenceville, Monday, October 31, p. m.

Palestine, Tuesday, November 1, p. m.

Marshall, Wednesday, November 2, p. m.

Paris, Thursday, November 3, p. m.

Charleston, Friday, November 4, p. m.

Hon. JOHN A. LOGAN will speak at Belleville, Friday, October 21, and at Nashville, Saturday, October 22.

Hon. WM. M. PIERCE, Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, will speak at Belleville, Saturday, October 22.

Hon. E. C. PAIN, Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District, will speak as follows:

Warren, by Dorcas County, Friday, October 21.

Freeport, Stephenson County, Saturday, October 22.

Hon. B. C. COOK, Republican candidate for Congress in the 10th District, will speak as follows:

Sycamore, Kanesville County, October 22, evening.

Hon. E. C. PAIN, Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District, will speak as follows:

Warren, by Dorcas County, Friday, October 21.

Freeport, Stephenson County, Saturday, October 22.

Hon. B. C. COOK, Republican candidate for Congress in the 10th District, will speak as follows:

Sycamore, Kanesville County, October 22, evening.

THE CITY TAX LEVY.

The annual value of the real and personal property subject to taxation, in the city of Chicago, has been officially reported to the Common Council to be $275,954,620, and the Finance Committee of the Council have reported the ordinance levying the tax according to this valuation. On the 25th of June last the Council made its annual appropriations. In addition to the specific sums appropriated, all unexpended balances of previous appropriations were also appropriated. We give a list of the sums held amount of its proposed to be raised for each purpose:

Objects.	Rate of Tax on $100.	Amount of Tax.
For contingent and other city purposes on general valuation	1.20	$331,145.54
Interest on general debt	2.20	607,098.40
For sinking fund	1.34	369,778.30
For interest upon sinking fund	1.34	369,778.30
For interest on water loan	1.15	317,247.86
For interest on Fire and Water Department debt	1.15	317,247.86
For Fire Department	1.50	414,931.80
For Water Department, including new mains, hydrants, and fire-boats	1.50	414,931.80
For Police Department	1.00	275,954.62
For Public Library	0.05	13,797.73
For Board of Health	0.10	27,595.46
For Board of Public Works, including lighting streets, cleaning and repairing streets and alleys	1.37	377,807.50
Total	14.07	$3,880,585.40

The Common Council have permitted themselves to fall into the dangerous practice of raising more money by taxation than is needed. Thus, they have levied a tax of $377,000 for cleaning and repairs of alleys, when the appropriation for that purpose is only $257,000, and while there is a balance of $26,000 of previous appropriations for the same purpose unexpended. On the 1st of April last, there was to the credit of the Board of Public Works, from previous appropriations, an unexpended balance of $668,965, to which the Council have this year added, by appropriations, $1,189,729, making an aggregate appropriation of nearly $1,800,000 for that board, independent of the special funds it has in charge. The annual expenditure cannot honestly exceed $1,200,000, and yet the city is taxed this year to raise money to enable that board to carry a surplus fund of over half a million of dollars.

The practice has been to raise by tax and appropriate more money for each particular purpose than is needed, in order to give those who have charge of the expenditures a margin for the use of their discretion. The Council made an appropriation of $607,000 for the Police Department. This included every possible item of lawful expense for that service; the proposed tax was a small second, in excess of that sum, but the Common Council has appropriated, in addition, an unexpended balance of previous appropriations amounting to $176,000. Nine do the Police Commissioner with a revenue fund of $176,000? There is a regular appropriation for special and extra policemen. The appropriation by the Council is in excess of what is needed for the police, by $176,000, and the tax levy should be reduced by that amount. Including the regular appropriation, there is $25,000 for the new station house on the reservoir lot. That expense should be abated, by reducing the tax levy by that amount. Another case is that of the Reform School. The appropriation for the Reform School is $100,000. The tax for that purpose is $95,874, and the surplus to the credit of that fund from last year is $20,654. The expenses of the institution last year were $30,000. Why tax the people $95,000 additional, when the surplus on hand is in excess of the year's expenditures?

The unexpended balances of previous appropriations, standing to the credit of the various boards, through which the public money is expended, amount to nearly $1,200,000. A small portion of this may be due to small bills outstanding at the end of the year, but the most of it is money raised by taxation, in excess of what was needed for that purpose. Without impeaching anybody's integrity, this practice might at will be stopped. Though the aggregate of our city property has reached $275,000,000, the total of taxation is still moderate. The rate this year is 14½ mills. By insisting that hereafter the unexpended balance of one year shall be paid into the Treasury at the close of the year, and each year's expenses be specifically appropriated, the rate of taxation this year could be measurably reduced, as follows:

Total rate of taxation	14 mills
Deduction of balance of previous appropriations	1½ mills
Deduction of excess of Police fund	1½ mills
Deduction of excess of Reform School fund	½ mill
Deduction of excess of Water Department fund	½ mill
Deduction of excess of Board of Public Works fund	1 mill
Total	10½ mills

The Tax bill, as it stands before the Common Council, provides for a collection of $3,880,585.40, in excess of the amount really needed to meet the year expenditure. Why tax the public for the sum when an amount of money equal to this should come from last year's appropriations, and unexpended balances of previous appropriations, and be carried over to the next year? This sum is equal to 2 46-100 mills, and the Common Council can, without any risk of being short of money, reduce the tax levy from 14 46-100 mills to 12 1-100 mills. Has the Common Council the courage, even on the eve of an election, to make the tax levy on the actual sum needed for the specific objects for which it is levied?

This same practice prevailed in all the departments at Washington until its abuse became so enormous that Congress at its session, by differing that all unexpended balances of the year should revert to the Treasury. Then your land office made about it by the fees it was able to collect from locating the public lands, to the credit of the various land districts, in the shape of "balances in the hands of the receivers." These balances were be a fund to be applied to the direct appropriation in every case expressly limited to the amount appropriated.

Chicago! Three cheers for the art of taxation! Three cheers for the wonderful ingenuity and capacity of our Common Council! Three cheers for the prophecy that the Tribune's estimate of the tax levy would be measurably reduced, and that the Common Council would be found to have taken the direct road to the end of the year, with a balance in every one of the funds

THE LAW COURTS.

New Debts are Accounted—Commercial Law.

Vanity for False Imprisonment—The Schuster Case Decided.

United States Circuit Court.

COMMERCIAL CASE—NOT MADE AND ANSWERED.

S. J. W. Carley v. John Clark and James Boone. Trial of an action of replevin, involving the question of the existence, if Boone, upon his coming a member of the firm of John Clark & Co., had assumed the debts of the firm. Paid in evidence, 1865, Clark had been in the produce business, and contracted indebtedness in his name, and had not settled with his creditors when, in the month of September, 1865, he admitted Boone into the business, and, on the 1st of October, he and Boone formed a new firm, and Clark received his contributed into partnership, and notified the plaintiff of the change of the firm, and informed the plaintiff that there was no change in the business, stated in the firm name. On the 1st of October the new firm made a chattel mortgage to the plaintiff, to secure a debt, which was contracted in the preceding month, the first item of which was the debt in question, for the sum of $1,000. That mail was carried through the entire season, and up to the 1st of February, in each month,

CITY POLITICS.

Cards from Seventh Wards, With Strewing from the Field.

Republican Meetings in the Three Divisions, Last Evening.

The Prohibitionists To-Day—List of Voting Places.

A CARD FROM FOURTH WARD.

To the Republican Voters of Cook County:

At the convention that presented my name for the office of Sheriff of Cook County, I was informed a fortnight prior, quite unanimously, so much so as almost to be unanimous, I do not know but that it was so, that I was the choice of the Republicans of the Fourteenth District for Congress, before the convening of the Congressional Convention, coupled the consent with the distinct condition that I would not, under any circumstances, enter into a struggle for the control of the convention by the employment of any means that I deemed questionable or corrupt; that I would purchase no votes, and put no vote delegation; that I would give no improper pledges to individuals, cliques, or classes, and sanction none; no patronage or official influence engaged to attach to the office of Congressman, if elected thereto. I informed that I was to take no free and unencumbered to do my duty fearlessly to my constituents and convictions as when you sent me to the Congressional Convention, so that I might have no one sign, one solicitation, and that, if I serve you to the best of my power and ability, I did not implicate myself to the duties and responsibilities of a Congressman, nor the difficulty of doing it honestly and acceptably; nor was I induced by any vanity or importance that I could better represent the district than many other men whose names you might make your choice. Upon nothing is I rest, by my own judgment, my hopes of success in contest man, who would be guided by corrupt influences, or who would be guided by conscience.

While the part Fifth is not because apparent to any member, it was thought advisable to place the name of Mr. Lund upon the ticket, which cannot be in any way, I (understand) or his friends, or any other, in the convention under such circumstances.

I am informed, and I know it is true, that he cannot, or will not, if he should be nominated, and elected, or will be forced to vote for Mr. Lund, or any other man, or any other man, or any other man